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SHANGHAI TIMES

AUG 14 1940

Chiang's Urge To Sabotage

Chinese Nationals Not
To Co-operate With
The Japanese

CHUNGKING, Aug. 13.—In a statement issued on the occasion of the third anniversary of the outbreak of the Shanghai hostilities, General Chiang Kai-shek particularly urged Chinese nationals in occupied areas to refuse to co-operate with the enemy, at the same time carrying out extensive sabotage activities.

The official "Central Daily News" urged the nation to devote efforts to counter-attacks so the sacrifices of the heroes of Shanghai might not be in vain. The paper also urged Pacific Powers to reconsider the Far Eastern situation in the light of China's three years of resistance.

The "Ta Kung Pao," influential daily, declared after three years of war China's foreign policy remained unchanged, her economy position sound, her national unity stronger than ever. "Our victory will emerge out of hardship and sacrifices," the paper said. General Chiang's statement was prominently displayed by the press.—Reuter.

See A 8149-C14 re
Gen. Chiang's manifesto
carried in China Press
on 14-8-40

AUG 14 1941

Foreign-Registered Chinese Dailies Strictly Censored

S.M.P. censors had a busy night on the eve of the "August 13" anniversary when they visited a number of Chinese newspapers and with the aid of Chinese translators reduced the front-page columns of an American-registered Chinese language newspaper into a few advertisements separated by blank spaces.

Cailling at the Chinese-American Daily News during the night the censors, it was learned, demanded to read the proofs of the editorials and a few news items before they allow the paper to "go to bed."

Their work resulted in the disappearance of a lengthy statement issued by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, a few allegedly anti-Japanese paragraphs in the editorials and features that were considered political in nature.

Others Share Fate

The National Herald, another American-registered Chinese language paper, suffered the same treatment. Paragraphs were deleted from its leading editorials on orders issued by the censors.

Chinese newsmen reported that the censors were also active in

reading and cutting up news items appearing in other foreign-registered Chinese newspapers, including the Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao, the two largest vernacular dailies in the city.

According to the newspapermen, the censors only on special occasions visit the dailies' offices. Tuesday night's visit was made, it was stated, as police expected that the papers would probably run "anti-Japanese" literature.

Resentment Shown

The editor of one of the papers told THE CHINA PRESS that Chinese newsmen do not resent so much the police censorship as the fact that the censors completely ignored Japanese-owned or Japanese-controlled Chinese language papers.

The editor pointed out that some of the articles appearing in the Sin Shun Pao, Japanese Army organ, and the Central China Daily News, Mr. Wang Ching-wel's mouthpiece here, were extremely "provocative" and were "more apt to create disturbances among the people here."

Generalissimo Chiang's statement, which was deleted from the front page of the Chinese-American Daily News, was addressed to the Chinese people in the occupied areas. It reviewed the military developments during the past three years and urged that the people co-operate with the National Government in the task of national salvation.

X See also
N 267

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FILE

Blank Front Page Published

Censors Cut Out Chiang Declaration From U.S.- Owned Chinese Daily

Suppression of anti-Japanese and anti-Wang Ching-wei publicity in the Chinese press in Shanghai in sympathy with Chungking, a hope long cherished by the Japanese and new Chinese authorities, has become a fact at least for the time being, as the Shanghai Municipal Council press censors have been hard at work during the past few days, especially on Monday night when many political declarations, news articles, comments and even parts of an editorial were taken away just before the papers went to press. As a result, several blanks were noticeable in at least one leading Chinese daily.

Readers of the "Chinese American Daily News," generally considered to be a pro-Chungking organ, were very much surprised yesterday morning when they woke up to find the entire front-page news censored leaving a big blank on page 1 of the daily, technically known among Chinese newspapermen as an "open window facing the sky," or "kai tien chong." Part of its editorial was also censored and a big "window" was left open on Page 5 of the paper. It was the un-used space left by an article dealing with the China war anniversary. Even parts of a news story dealing with the same subject were left out. In its headline, which was also obviously censored, there was one line reading "And Telegram Sent to General Chiang Kai-shek Expressing Respects."

Chiang Declaration Suppressed

It was learned that the big white space on the front page was meant for publication of a long declaration or speech made by General Chiang Kai-shek in connection with the war anniversary yesterday, which radio-men connected with the Chinese press usually obtained from Chungking before any foreign news agency could cover the story. The news article dealing with the anniversary published by the "National Herald" was also censored, forcing the paper to run part of the story. It was also learned that other leading Chinese newspapers received the same Chiang statement but that instead of leaving blanks in the papers they published other news instead. The "Chinese American Daily News" preferred to open "windows", probably for the purpose of allowing the public to know what had actually happened.

No protest has been filed by the Chinese daily, but in a small editorial regrets were expressed and the writer said that he hoped that on the same day of the next year readers might be able to read whatever the paper wished to publish. Several days ago one of the news articles of the paper dealing with alleged Japanese military suppression on Taiwan Island was also censored leaving white space in the middle of the news page. The "Central Daily News," organ of the Japanese in Japan, and the "Shanghai Daily News," organ of the Japanese in Shanghai, both in connection with the war anniversary, were also censored.

General Chiang Kai-shek's Manifesto of Chungking
of August 13 Incident.

The attached is translation of an open letter addressed to fellow-countrymen in the fallen areas, including Shanghai and vicinity, by General Chiang Kai-shek on the 3rd anniversary of the August 13 Incident.

The Sin Sun Pao, the Shun Pao, the Chinese-American Daily News and the National Herald, four American-registered Chinese language dailies, received between 1 and 3.30 P.M. August 13 this telegraphic report from Chungking through their respective radio receivers.

Acting on instructions of D.C. (special branch), the publication of this article in ^{the} August 13 issue of the Chinese press was deleted.

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OPEN LETTER ADDRESSED TO FELLOW COUNTRYMEN IN THE FALLEN
AREAS BY GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY
OF AUGUST 13 INCIDENT.

Chungking, August 12.

The following open letter addressed to the fellow countrymen in the fallen areas has been issued by General Chiang Kai-shek on the 3rd Anniversary of the August 13 Incident :-

On this day three years ago, we had only 3 Divisions fighting in Shanghai against the combined strength of the Japanese army, navy and airforce of over 200,000 men. Our men were moved with a strong revolutionary spirit and they have established among foreigners the reputation of the revolutionary force of the Chinese Republic and enhanced the standing of our country; in addition, they have revealed the national spirit of our soldiers and people in their struggle for national defence and independence. Consequently, this date is a most worthy one for commemoration during our sacred war of resistance and national reconstruction.

At that time, the Japanese held the view that China could be brought to terms by means of armed force. Therefore, they began their southward aggression after they had occupied Tientsin and Peiping. In their view, China had no determination to make sacrifices, nor would she be able to carry on a war for any length of time. They also thought that they would be able to effect the subjugation of China. To their surprise, China to-day is still possessed of a fighting spirit and she is stronger than she was at the time of the August 13 incident; furthermore she has also won the respect of the world by her strong determination and unwavering spirit. Therefore, to China, the August 13 fighting is the beginning of her

success while to Japan it is the deciding point of her failure. It may be said that the fate of East Asia was determined on this day 8 years ago.

I am of the opinion that the soldiers and people throughout the country should particularly recall every day this year the results of the brave fighting, and offer special condolence to the officers and men as well as the civilians who gave up their lives for the country or had suffered for the nation.

I would like to say something to my fellow countrymen in Shanghai and other fallen areas on this important anniversary. The moment the expression "fallen areas" is mentioned it pains my heart. So long as the Japanese have not completely withdrawn from our territory and so long as our fellow countrymen have not yet secured their emancipation, I would not have fulfilled my responsibility. I shall never forget the sufferings endured by my fellow countrymen throughout the country, especially those in Shanghai and the fallen areas, nor will I have evade my responsibility and fail to do my best for my country and brethren. The Chinese nation has a long history of great civilization; she is possessed of a strong, persevering, and unshakable national spirit and character. Fellow countrymen in the fallen areas, you should realize that not an inch of Chinese territory will be abandoned, and that the soldiers and civilians, both in the rear and at the front, are intensifying their struggle for final victory. The people in the fallen areas should understand that what they can contribute towards this grand war of resistance is of more importance than anything else.

I have had reports from time to time on the conditions existing in the fallen areas. However, owing

probably to difficulties of communication, I am still not fully acquainted with certain phases. In the past year the Japanese have probably intensified their schemes. Under such circumstances, unless we are determined to rise for self-preservation and resolve not to allow such a state of affairs to continue, there can be no space for us to exist side by side with them and there can be no hope for our future generations to reconstruct the country. How then can we prove ourselves worthy of our country, our ancestors and our future generations? Another matter I would like to point out is that the Japanese now likewise realise that we are unconquerable because of our strong spirit. Consequently, their only hope is to curb our spirit and harm our morale.

In short, all the people in the fallen areas are not in a position to escape from this. We should understand for whom our fellow countrymen are sacrificing their lives. They did this for the sake of the country as well as for us all. Fellow countrymen, you should know that the Chinese people, the descendants of Emperor Huang Tih, have always preferred to be a broken jade rather than a complete tile when face to face with alien invasion and they have always put up a strong struggle with a determined spirit.

The spirit of "death rather than insult" is, indeed, an expression of the personality of the whole Chinese people. Living in a period like this, we must leave an example to our descendants so as to facilitate the development of the everlasting splendour of our race that has had a history of five thousand years.

Dear fellow countrymen in the occupied areas: I am confident that the Chinese people are unconquerable, and that they can endure sufferings and difficulties and are not afraid of death. The Chinese people will struggle

until final victory is achieved.

I hope that all of you will realize that the enemy is nearing the end of her days. Now it is the time for us to intensify our efforts for the liberation of our people. Chinese sons and daughters must not forget the sufferings of oppression and slaughter endured by elders and parents. Chinese parents must not forget the cruelty of the kidnapping and the slaughtering of children. Chinese men must not forget the humiliation of the oppression and insult endured by wives, daughters and sisters. Chinese women must not forget the slaughter, expulsion and enslavement of husbands and brothers. Is there to be found any Chinese who has no blood or no family or no neighbours, relatives or friends, or ancestors? How can one live like a man if he does not rise and avenge such irreconcilable and deep animosity and hatred?

Dear fellow countrymen, there is no one like the enemy we meet to-day who, besides desiring to conquer our country, a country with a history of five thousand years, also wants to exterminate a race of 450,000,000 people. In all the history of the world, there can be found nothing so mad, so malicious or so absurd as this.

Now even under the close watch of their Military Office, officers and soldiers have openly recognized the bravery and stubbornness of our soldiers and people in the war of resistance; they have also admired the fearless and dare-to-die spirit of our soldiers. They think that such qualities will not be found in wars between other countries. They regard the spirit of "death rather than submission" among the Chinese soldiers and people as their greatest obstacle in their war with China. Our enemy does not yet understand

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that every Chinese citizen should comprehend this vicious intention to destroy the existence of our 400,000,000 Chinese people. When a crisis arises, even a single person will be able to give a great exhibition of strength; and this is so with the Chinese people, who have a history of several thousand years and have been carefully trained by the National Revolutionary Movement during the past several tens of years according to the Three Principles of the People. Our fellow countrymen in the occupied areas must realize that the Chinese people are unconquerable because of their righteous spirit. Whenever a situation becomes more difficult, we struggle with better spirit. Whenever a situation becomes more serious, we are the more undaunted. Righteousness and spirit cannot be oppressed; they will overcome blockades.

The firm struggles of our fellow countrymen in the occupied areas during the past three years had a great effect on the war of resistance. Whenever I hear of the killing of our enemy, of the burning of our enemy's godowns, of the resistance of our enemy, of the obstruction to communications belonging to our enemy and of other loyal and patriotic acts, I am never excited, but I experience a sense of comfort.

There is an anxious desire to see the flag of the Nationalist Army and to hear news of victories by the Nationalist Army. All soldiers and fellow countrymen are greatly moved by your attitude. They are paying great attention to you; they always think of you. However, your rescue can only be secured through victory. As you are in the occupied areas, you should rise and rescue yourselves. I want to inform our fellow countrymen in the occupied areas that I have undertaken the responsibility of saving our country and to emancipate our fellow countrymen. I further hope that you will act and save yourselves by works of

self-protection. Every fellow countrymen must work hard and actually follow the regulations of the spiritual mobilization. Generally speaking, fathers and elder brothers must encourage their juniors. We all have a righteous spirit which our ancestors had bestowed upon us. Therefore, we must develop the righteous spirit of the Chinese people.

Our young fellow countrymen living in the Foreign Settlements in Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow and in Peiping, Nanking, Tsingtao, Amoy, Canton, Chinan, the North-East and in the various provinces and municipalities should be courageous; they should work hard ^{and} live frugally. They should always encourage themselves and never slacken their work. They must not live in luxury for it will ruin the reputation of our country.

Furthermore, I hope that our fellow countrymen in the occupied areas will overcome all difficulties and adopt systematic or single action in co-operation with the Nationalist Army. Our fellow countrymen must realize that our country is fighting a life or death struggle. All our pains, sacrifices, humiliations and hatred will be rewarded through our endeavours and struggles at this critical time. I firmly believe that final victory will be attained and national reconstruction can be achieved. Now is the opportunity for us to develop the glory of our people. Fellow countrymen, intensify your efforts!